

U. S. MUST CUT \$2,000,000,000 IN EXPENSES, SAYS CONG. MONDELL

ECONOMY TO GO TO CONGRESS

(Continued From First Page)

Mondell Predicts \$2,000,000,000 Cut in Expenses of U. S.

Reductions of \$2,000,000,000 in Federal expenditures in the immediate future were forecast yesterday by Republican Floor Leader Mondell, who is waging a fight for heavy and permanent tax reductions. His program embodies the following:

Cut of \$500,000,000 annually in the ordinary expenses of the Government for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1922, and July 1, 1923.

Elimination of \$500,000,000 interest on the foreign debt effective after the next calendar year.

Elimination of \$500,000,000 on account of railways, shipping, board and sundry claims effective after the present calendar year.

Mr. Mondell said his plan to reduce taxes \$500,000,000 below the estimate of Secretary Mellon can be safely carried through because the country is not entering a period of "advancing" but of "rapidly decreasing" expenditures.

Analyses Financial Situation.

Mr. Mondell made this analysis of the financial situation:

"After a most careful consideration of all probable items of expenditure, I am of opinion that the maximum of demands on the Treasury for the fiscal year, including interest on the public debt, sinking fund payments and postal expenditures, will not exceed \$4,500,000,000. From this total we may deduct \$500,000,000 of postal revenues and various other returns to the Treasury, including back taxes, salvage sales and miscellaneous income, of an equal amount, or a total of \$1,000,000,000. Deducting this from the total outlay, we have as the net amount of expenditures for all purposes \$3,500,000,000.

"It might be less; it should not be more and need not be more.

"Assuming the sum of \$3,500,000,000 as the requirement of the Treasury, it will be possible to reduce anticipated revenues under present laws in the sum of approximately \$500,000,000. The excess profits tax and the higher ranges of income taxes produce nearly that amount. They could be wiped out and forgotten. In addition, the so-called nuisance taxes and the transportation tax, in whole or in a very large part, should be repealed as of the date of the enactment of the revenue law or perhaps preferably as of January 1, 1922. To supply the funds lost by these latter repeals it would be necessary to have some other tax. An additional 5 per cent flat tax on corporations to run one year, has been suggested; possibly one other tax, for instance, a tobacco and cigarette tax, yielding \$100,000,000 might be necessary.

Sees U. S. Outlay Decreasing.

"As an alternative for this plan all of the repeals suggested, excess profits, income surtaxes above 35 per cent, nuisance taxes, transportation taxes, might be repealed as of January 1, 1922, in which event no substitute tax of any kind will be required.

"We should not lose sight of the fact that we are about to revise our laws, not in the face of an advancing but in the face of an anticipated rapidly decreasing national outlay.

"The sum of \$3,500,000,000, which I have estimated as the outlay for the fiscal year, includes \$450,000,000 on account of railways, \$100,000,000 on account of the Shipping Board, and \$100,000,000 estimated as expenditure from various available funds to pay war claims and obligations which will not exist in the calendar year following the present one.

"Looking still further forward to the second calendar year, for the present, we ought to be able to anticipate a relief from the necessity of paying for the current funds a large portion of the \$500,000,000 of interest on the debt owed us by foreign governments.

"In view of this fact, that the next fiscal year should show a reduction of much over \$500,000,000 in expenditure and the following fiscal year a further reduction of nearly a like sum, we may very properly reduce the tax burden more heavily than we would be justified in doing if we were looking forward to an increase or even to a maintenance of the present level of expenditures."

At birth the pulse of a normal individual beats 136 times a minute, at the age of thirty, seventy times.

Why Suffer with Headache and Neuralgia?

TAKE **ANTOL** PINK CATHARTIC AND FEEL GOOD

At All Drug Stores 10c

"SHE LOCKED ME OUT," MATINEE IDOL CHARGES



Now Mrs. Lou Tellegen, whose husband has just sued her for separation, charging she locked him out of their home. This picture was taken at the time of her marriage in 1916.

SUPREME COURT SURE TO UPHOLD MINIMUM WAGE

Hapgood Says Rehearing Is Joke, Because Majority On U. S. Bench Favors Plan.

By NORMAN HAPGOOD.

Something has happened in the District of Columbia that is upsetting to one's belief in law. Many things happen here that give one kind of pain or another, but this gives all kinds at once.

A rehearing has been granted in the minimum wage case. Why? For no reason except that when the public or the poor get, by some accident, the better of the special interests, there is usually a way to take away whatever has been gained.

This is the principle: "Here's to the rich, God bless 'em, And as for the poor, damn 'em. They're used to it."

Wage Case Held Up.

The case was very fully argued. Then it was held under advisement for four months. Finally it was decided that the people had the right to make a law establishing a minimum wage for women.

The case turned on the women employees in the children's hospital. All that is used by other concerns employing women. For example, the laundries have been refusing to pay women the required wage. They have been waiting to see if there was any trick by which the decision could be avoided.

As one of the three judges on the court of appeals was sick when the case was argued, his place was taken by another judge. It happens that the judge who was sick has a peculiarly strong slant on these industrial matters. He was able to get a rehearing so he could vote against it next time and could vote it.

Just Another Raw Deal.

That is about as much sense as conservatives not infrequently show. The case will go up to the Supreme Court of the United States anyway. All that is accomplished by this peculiarly raw deal of taking a note unusual procedure to help out the property side is to advertise broadcast that another such raw deal has been perpetrated.

And it will be perfectly futile in the end. When the minimum wage principle reached the Supreme Court before, the vote was four to four. Justice Brandeis could not vote and Chief Justice White voted to overthrow the Oregon Minimum Wage statute. Now, in this case Justice Brandeis can vote and he is one of the most ardent and effective minimum wage advocates in the United States. He will surely vote to sustain the law.

Justice White is dead and the new Chief Justice, Mr. Taft, will probably vote for the law. But whether he does or not makes no difference. It has a majority in either case.

Gasoline To Be Given To Lucky Autoist At Carnival

Free gasoline! Berrym, Md., has discovered a new way to attract customers for the carnival under the auspices of the Berwyn-Branchville-Berwyn Heights Citizens' Association, which starts today.

Every night those arriving in automobiles are given numbered tickets which are later put in a hat. Tickets drawn give the lucky autoist free gasoline.

This afternoon there will be baseball at 3 o'clock. A chicken supper will be served from 5 o'clock until 8. The carnival will continue through Labor Day.

States Have Same Law.

To get a still more intense feeling about the dogged fight put up against any legislation in which the public benefit is opposed by any special interest, it is necessary only to remember that a large part of all the State courts in the country have already confirmed State laws to the same effect.

W. S. Gilbert says something which in my memory goes like this:

"The law is the embodiment of everything that is excellent; And, I, my lords, embody the law."

Less lightly than by Gilbert the law has been attacked by leading Americans, like Roosevelt, who had great instinct, but were not able to say exactly what was the matter with the institution.

It is not its principles that are at fault. It is the narrowness of spirit of the judges. Such narrowness of spirit may be laughed at by a Gilbert, but it is a menace to the smooth working of our institutions, a menace to that respect for law which the conservatives are always preaching about.

FORD DICKERING FOR 2 PENNSYLVANIA PLANTS

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 6.—From what is considered an authoritative source it was learned today that negotiations are under way between Henry Ford, of Detroit, and the Superior Steel Company and the Union Electric Steel Company for the purchase of both of these plants, which are located at Carnegie, Pa., near here.

There is belief that the deal will go through. The Superior Steel Company makes strip steel such as Ford uses in his cars, and its output is about equal to the Ford requirements. The Union Electric Steel Company makes a specially-hardened product also suitable to the Detroit man's needs.

RITCHIE BOOSTS POT TO AID PRISONER'S FAMILY

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—When Earl Lewis, wanted in New York to answer a charge of non-support, left Governor Ritchie's office at Annapolis, he carried away more than the refusal of the governor to send him back to his home State. He carried \$5 of Governor Ritchie's money.

Lewis, who is working here, agreed that he would support his wife and two children if the latter would come to Baltimore to live with him. His wife is working in Jersey City and didn't want to come, but said she would send the two children. Then came the problem of raising railroad fare for the children from Jersey City to Baltimore. The hat was passed and Governor Ritchie started the contribution with a \$5 note. The fare was raised.

"LOCKED OUT" BY FARRAR TELLEGEN SUES FOR DIVORCE

Matinee Idol Says He Couldn't Get in When He Returned From Fishing Trip.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Charging locked doors and a wife vanished from his home, Lou Tellegen, matinee idol and husband of Geraldine Farrar, according to his lawyer, has brought suit for separation against the Metropolitan opera star.

Harry N. Steinfield announced today that the suit was filed on grounds of desertion in Westchester county yesterday and the summons and complaint was served on Miss Farrar at her home.

Tellegen charges, according to his lawyer, that Miss Farrar has barred him from his home since he returned from a fishing trip at West End, Long Branch, July 25. On that date, it is said, he received a note, handed him by a representative of Alvin Untermeyer, a lawyer, requesting him to call at Untermeyer's office to talk over the difficulties which had arisen between Miss Farrar and himself.

"Under no circumstances," said the note, "are you to enter Mrs. Tellegen's house or attempt to see her again." It further informed him that if he would supply his address, his wearing apparel and other possessions would be sent to him.

Mr. Tellegen returned to New York, where he put the matter in the hands of his attorney. Upon calling at his home, it is alleged, he found it inaccessible to him because of locked doors. It is said that at the "bell" brought him no response, and when he called the house on the telephone servants informed him Mrs. Tellegen was out of the city. The upshot of the matter, his lawyer said, was his suit for separation.

The underlying cause of the domestic difficulty alleged to exist between the Tellegens has not been made public by either side, but it was hinted that Tellegen's talented wife did not share his desire for a quiet home life because of her professional aspirations. Mr. Tellegen had spent a month at West End before the note, the note, it is said, brought him back to the city. It is said his wife visited him several times during the month, the last time about two days before he received the note.

Mr. and Mrs. Tellegen were married in 1916, after a romance which began in California, when they were acting in the movies together.

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR HURRIED TRIP BACK TO TROUBLE

Harding, Tanned and Heavier, Ready to Attack Tax Tangle and Disarmament Problems.

By DAVID M. CHURCH.

LANCASTER, N. H., Aug. 6.—President Harding's vacation is on the wane today, as he leaves New Hampshire's playground, to motor to Portland, on the first leg of his homeward journey. The President is returning to the Capital and his executive duties, rested by his freedom from official cares, just a trifle more tanned and perhaps just a little heavier, thanks to New Hampshire air and cool breezes.

New Hampshire cookery has played an important part in the Presidential vacation, for the Chief Executive has glorified in the hearty food of these hill towns in the pie belt.

No one can say how much pie or how many doughnuts he has eaten, but certainly no one who has seen him at luncheon after eighteen holes on the golf course has any reason to believe that Brigadier General Sawyer will ever have to tinker with the Presidential digestive organs.

Some people take their vacations through a complete rest, but President Harding gets his vacation relaxation by doing strenuously those things which he likes to do. Yesterday was a fair example of his vacation program. He motored 200 miles, played ten holes of golf, made four speeches, held no less than three receptions, meeting several hundred persons, and today he was up bright and early, fresh, and anticipating the 150-mile motor journey to the Maine port where the Mayflower is at anchor.

Aside from the rest which the President has enjoyed here he returns to Washington somewhat confident that he has gained some public support for his disarmament conference.

The President is pleased with the approval that has been expressed in the public gatherings which he has addressed.

Will Hurry Back.

The President is anxious to reach Washington in time for his regular Cabinet meeting and Commander Holmes of the Mayflower will make an effort to land the presidential yacht at the Washington Navy Yard Tuesday morning.

Final decision of the disarmament conference date and revision of taxation are the two subjects the President will take up first when he again takes his chair at the White House.

CIGARETTE THROWN OUT WINDOW FIRES AWNING

A lighted cigarette, thrown from a window at 404 Fourteenth street, is believed to have been the cause of a fire which destroyed an awning outside of the offices of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Firemen were summoned and extinguished the blaze.

Defective wiring is blamed for a fire which was discovered in the garage of the Treasury Department at 314 Fourteenth street northwest last night. The blaze was quickly extinguished by firemen.

CHECK OFFERED TO SPUR GRIFFS IN EFFORT TO CAPTURE PENNANT



Facsimile of check for \$500 offered by T. K. Ruth, owner of the National Hotel, to spur the Griffins in their fight for the American League pennant. The check starts a fund of \$25,000 for the players if they bring home the bacon.

COMMISSION PLAN FOR CAR MERGER FULLY EXPLAINED

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The respective values of \$16,000,000 and \$40,000,000. Other debts were also deducted, and then a few assets not included in the previous totals were added, and the new values, which might properly be termed "stock values" of the companies were set down, as follows:

Capital Traction.....\$9,713,878.03
Washington Ry. & Elec.....7,685,309.23
Total.....\$17,399,187.26

In other words, the stockholders of the Capital Traction have an equity of only \$9,713,878.03 in that company's \$16,000,000 worth of property, because bondholders and other creditors have a first claim on the difference between the \$9,000,000 and the \$16,000,000.

Even More Startling.

The case of the Washington Railway and Electric is more startling. Its stockholders have an equity of only \$7,685,309.23 in its \$40,000,000 of property and for the same reason—that bondholders and other creditors have a first lien on all the rest of it. The commission set down the total capital stock of each company, as follows:

Capital Traction.....\$12,000,000
Washington Ry. & Elec.....16,000,000
Total.....\$28,000,000

This is greater than the total equity in each company which its stock represents, as explained above.

The Capital Traction stockholders' equity in the property, \$9,713,878.03, plus the Washington Railway and Electric stockholders' equity, \$7,685,309.23, is \$17,399,187.26.

This means that the \$27,000,000 of stock really represents \$17,399,187.26 of value in the combined properties. The commission, therefore, subtracted that figure from the total capitalization, as follows:

Total capital stock.....\$27,000,000
Less.....17,399,187.26
Excess stock.....\$9,600,812.74

The commission calls this excessive stock an "indeterminate equity" in the combined properties, and presents a plan for distributing that equity between the two street car companies. It goes back to its proposition that the \$16,000,000 of Capital Traction properties is 29.05 per cent of the combined property value of \$56,000,000 and that the \$40,000,000 of Washington Railway and Electric properties is 70.95 per cent.

Then it proposes that the "indeterminate equity" be divided between the two companies on that percentage basis, as follows:

Capital Traction, 29.05 per cent of \$9,600,812.74, which would be \$2,794,875.15.
Washington Railway and Electric, 70.95 per cent of \$9,600,812.74, which would be \$6,805,937.59.

Add Equities.

The commission's next step is to go back to the equity in each company represented by its stock, and to add to each one that company's percentage of the "indeterminate equity," as follows:

CAPITAL TRACTION.
Stock equity.....\$9,713,878.03
Indeterminate equity.....2,794,875.15
Total.....\$12,508,753.18

WASHINGTON RAILWAY & ELECTRIC.
Stock equity.....\$7,685,309.23
Indeterminate equity.....6,805,937.59
Total.....\$14,491,246.82

To the Capital Traction total, however, was added another item—\$2,500,000—to represent the admitted fact of greater earning capacity of that company over the Washington Railway and Electric. This made the Capital Traction total \$15,008,753.18.

\$25,000 PURSE FOR GRIFFS IF THEY CAPTURE PENNANT

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surprised if it isn't all pledged within a day or so. Washington must have the pennant, that's all. This is one way to assure it. Who's next?

Means Much Money.

Wild Rooter Ruth should have no trouble gathering his \$25,000 fund when local business men realize what a world series crowd means. Hotels would be packed to the doors. Restaurants would be working overtime. And the folks visiting Washington for the series are the spending kind. They spend dollars where some folks pass out nickels.

"We are going out for this pennant today," said President Clark C. Griffith today. He knew nothing of Ruth's plan at that time. All the boys feel the same way. "Today we are seven games behind first place. We have enough time to catch up with Cleveland and New York, and we'll do it. There's no stopping a team when it is going as we are. It just can't be done."

23 Games at Home.

The pennant race has eight weeks to go. The Griffins must make one more swing through the West and visit the other three Eastern cities, but they also have twenty-three games at Georgia avenue. With that long stay at home Manager McBride will drive his boys to the limit. It is that last whip-and-stuff in September that President Griffith and Manager McBride count on to bring the world's series of 1921 to Washington for the first time in the history of baseball.

And Thomas K. Ruth today starts a pennant fund to provide each and every one of the winning team with at least \$1,000.

To be issued 20,855 shares of a par-value of \$47.475.
All stock to have equal voting power.

This plan was promptly turned down by the Capital Traction and accepted in substance by the Washington Railway and Electric—and the end of the second round of the fight.

Which again brings us face to face with two obvious conclusions:

1. The two companies WILL NOT merge of their own accord.

2. The NECESSITY of Government ownership to bring merger and lower fares.

TWO FALL DOWN SHAFT, CRUSHED BY ELEVATOR

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Crushed beneath a freight elevator at the bottom of a 100-foot pit under the Municipal building, two city employees were mortally wounded today.

The victims, Joseph Kaufman and Joseph MacLaughlin, were attempting to free a hose caught in the elevator at street level when the floor suddenly overturned and plunged them to the bottom of the shaft, 100 feet below. A second later the entire floor fell upon them. Rescuers descended and chopped through the wreckage with difficulty, raising the men, who were terribly injured, with ropes and tackle.

Dies at Age of 100.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 6.—Joseph J. Smith, who celebrated his 100th birthday anniversary here in February, is dead at the home of his son at Fort Smith, Ark., according to word received here. He was once postmaster at Boreman. His body will be brought here.

TODAY

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seven-eighths made up of the intense desire to help themselves.

Women are the civilizers, the teachers, the mothers and the hope of the race.

The first step is taken; the law allows them, partially at least, to govern themselves. The other steps should come soon. Civilization will be due to women. Though little boys hate to wash their faces and grown men hate to behave.

OYSTER MAKES NO MOVE TO INCREASE BAIL OF SPEEDERS

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Commissioner Oyster has no quarrel with Judge McMahon over the traffic regulations, and will not enter into a controversy about the number of cases in which traffic violators forfeit the collateral they leave at the station house.

The Commissioner said today that he had not received the letter from Judge McMahon complaining that the collateral which the police ask is not high enough to compel the appearance in court of offenders. The police court judge complained that the police ask only \$5 collateral from traffic violators, while they compel drunks to deposit \$25 collateral.

If the police are not requiring sufficient collateral to traffic violators into court, the Commissioner said, they probably would change their system. But until the Commissioner receives the judge's letter, he said that nothing definite would be done.

CHILD LOCKED IN CRATE; CHARGE INSURANCE PLOT

ELMHURST, Ill., Aug. 6.—When State's Attorney C. W. Reed and Deputy Sheriff E. Wolff went to the farm operated by Mrs. Ann Stepanovics to investigate alleged cruelty to her daughter, three years old, they found the child imprisoned in a crockery crate in the front yard, with rain pouring and no protection whatever for the child. The child is emaciated and shows signs of much abuse. It weighs but nine pounds, although three years of age.

The mother was arraigned before Judge Samuel Rathje, of Dupage county, and her case was continued to August 8. Judge Rathje court authorities charge Mrs. Stepanovics hoped to collect \$50 insurance she holds on the baby's life.

BOY SHOTS HEAD OFF WITH DAD'S SHOTGUN

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 6.—While his father was fixing a flat tire on the Buffalo road near Churchville last night, Charles Galardino, seven years old, climbed into the truck, picked up a shotgun with which his father had been hunting woodchucks during the afternoon, and blew the top of his own head off.

Doctor Dies of Apoplexy.

SISTERSVILLE, W. Va., Aug. 6.—Dr. J. M. Bolce, fifty-five years old, was found dead at his home here. He was fully dressed and apparently had been dead a few hours, from apoplexy. He was a graduate of the Hahnemann Homeopathic School of Medicine in Chicago, and the University of Cincinnati Medical College. Three daughters survive.

ILSON told McCombs the day after the Presidential election:

"I WISH IT CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD THAT I OWE YOU NOTHING," and haughtily GIVES ALL THE CREDIT TO GOD!

Read the first chapter about "HOW I MADE WOODROW WILSON PRESIDENT," autobiography by William F. McCombs, 1912 Democratic National Chairman and Wilson's personal manager.

In Tomorrow's Combined

THE WASHINGTON TIMES and NEW YORK AMERICAN

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CARUSO'S SONS TO SHARE HIS WEALTH, LAWYERS BELIEVE

Tenor Said to Have Endowed Them With Legitimate Rights By Law.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Rodolfo Caruso and Enrico Caruso, Jr., sons of the great tenor who by an irregular union, will share in their father's estate, even if he did not provide for them by will.

An American attorney who was familiar with Caruso's affairs, said the singer recognized the boys as his sons under Italian law. In this way, it was explained, he took a step somewhat similar to that by which parents in America adopt natural children and give them the rights of children of legitimate unions.

Stefano Miele, who was an Italian attorney before he came to America, and who is now a member of the New York State bar, differentiated the proceeding by which Caruso "recognized" his two sons from an American adoption.

His Sons by Law.

He corroborated Bruno Zirato, Caruso's secretary, who said the singer had claimed the paternity of the sons shortly after their birth. Miele said: "It is my recollection that when Caruso claimed the paternity of the boys their mother made objection, and that the Italian court, nevertheless, by its decree decided that he had a right to maintain the proceeding and the boys were officially declared his sons."

"Even if Caruso did not provide for them under his will, they are taken care of under Italian law. The laws of Italy do not permit the father of a legitimate or of a natural child to cut him absolutely off."

Zirato's statement that in the absence of a will Rodolfo and Enrico, Jr., will each receive half of the share of a legitimate child, was stated by Miele to be substantially correct.

Caruso left valuable personal property in the United States. Zirato said yesterday, despite the fact that he sent twenty or more trunks filled with articles to Italy before his last trip.

Caruso also had bank balances in New York banks, including the Fifth Avenue and Columbia.

His home in Florence and his villa at Sorrento were filled with art objects, but many of his more valuable bronzes and objects of art are still in New York, Zirato said yesterday.

It was said yesterday by an American attorney, who was in Caruso's confidence, that his contract with the Victor Company named the persons who were to share in the proceeds of his phonograph records after his death. Zirato, however, thought the contract left this subject to be taken care of in his will.

The American attorney said he doubted that Caruso's estate would total as much as \$1,000,000. Another of the tenor's intimates